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10

Kumbowitz

#628

Superintendent's Report

Office of Superintendent
Territorial Prison
Yuma A.T.
Nov. 1. 1883

To the

Honorable Board Territorial Prison
Commissioners:

Gentlemen.

I have the honor to submit this, my annual Report as Superintendent of the Territorial Prison for the year ending Oct 31st 1883.

The several Exhibits hereto attached showing details in prison population during the above mentioned period; also, other statistical information required by law to be furnished.

Improvements.

The improvements, repairs and additions to the Prison have all been made, as near as could be, upon the plans and estimates on file in my office, under my general supervision and with a view to permancy and adaption to the immediate wants of the Prison. In some instances I have departed from the plans adopted but not to an extent that will interfere with their intended use. Nine new cells have been completed and one

dark cell for the punishment of refractory prisoners. The old and insecure adobe wall at the north End of the main Prison corridor has been removed and an iron grating replaced adding greatly to the light and ventilation of the cells. The greater portion of the roof over the main corridor has been replaced with new roofing, the old roof admitting a chance for escapes. The boiler of the Engine in the Blacksmiths' Shop used for the running of the machinery therein could not be forced to a power sufficient to keep all the machinery in motion at one time. This retarded the progress of the work in the construction of the cells. About Sept 15 I shut it down after being well assured that further use would entail a loss of life. Oct. 15. this boiler was replaced by another of a greater horse power, and which gives entire satisfaction, and to which can be added double the amount of machinery it now has to keep in motion.

The Pump in use at the river to supply the Prison with water was used until no further use could be had from it, and prisoners were substituted to carry water pending the reception of a new pump, which meets the requirements of the Prison.

About 6000 cubic yards of dirt and stone have been

12

removed from the Prison Quarry.
Three new Guard Stands have been added two of which have been fitted up for lodging purposes for the Guard, it being essential to have the Guards at all times as near the Prison as possible.
A dwelling house for use of the Superintendent has been constructed.
About 50000 Adobes have been made.
A cable and drum attachment have been placed in position to raise the adobe dirt from the river Edge.
Seven hundred feet of track has been laid from the Prison Quarry to the river bank. Two new iron cars are in use in removing dirt from the Excavations.
I have reconstructed the Fire Regulations so that in a few moments time I can turn on direct from the pump a large volume of water on, over and into any part of the prison
The Stone material used in the construction of the cells is mined from the Prison Hill, a great deal of Earth has to be removed, and the stones are found in the shape of boulders of various sizes that requires a great deal of labor in splitting and dressing before they can be used.

Gd. 3 Chambers

13
Van Swearl
Par

There is about 1350 cubic feet of stone used in the construction of each cell. Taking into consideration that Every boulder mined is, on an average, Encompassed with several hundred cubic yards of earth will in a measure show the great amount of labor that is required in the construction of the cells.
Each cell is lined with iron grating and contains 22 cubic yards of space, affording accomadations for six prisoners.
The larger quantity of adobes I have on hand, and the continuance of the making of them, are intended to replace the wooden fence that now surrounds the prison on three sides.

Sanitary Condition of the Prison.

The general health of the prisoners have been and is good. I would respectfully refer you to the appended Report of the resident physician as to the Sanitary Condition of the Prison.

Insanity.

John Grasse, From Yavapai Co. for Manslaughter to a term of 4 years imprisonment, dated May 4. 1882. And Jap Prentzlow, from Yavapai Co. for Manslaughter to a term of 4 years, dated May 4. 1882 were sent to the Insane

Asylum, at Stockton Cal., June 11. 1883.
Cicero Grimes, from Gila Co. for Robbery to a term of 21 years, dated Oct. 11. 1883. taken to Insane Asylum at Stockton Cal July 8. 1883

Escapes.

Jno. S. Sharp, from Cochise Co. for Robbery to a term of ten years, dated Oct. 26th, 1882, Escaped Jan. 26. 1883
Allen H. Banks. from Yavapai Co. for Grand Larceny to a term of 3 years, dated DEC. 11. 1882, William North, Yavapai Co. for Robbery to a term of 10 years Dated DEC. 1 1882, Edward Williams, from Cochise Co. for Manslaughter to a term of 5 years, dated Nov. 26 1882, Frederick Carter, from Mohave Co. for Robbery to a term of six years, dated Oct. 9. 1882 and John Brooks. from Mohave Co. for Robbery to a term of six years, dated Oct. 9. 1882, Escaped May. 18. 1883. Recaptured and returned May 20. 1883
Dan Killeland from Yavapai Co. for Robbery to a term of 5 years, Dated DEC 1. 1882. Escaped Aug. 21. 1883 all diligence was executed for his recapture and he still remains at large

Deaths.

Richard Russell from Pima Co. for Grand Larceny, to a term of two years, dated Oct. 14

15

1882, Died Nov. 1. 1882.
Guadalupe Domingo, from Maricopa Co. for Murder in 2nd Degree to a term of 10 years and 5 mos. Dated Oct. 26, 1878, Died Dec. 12. 1882
Juan Ruibal from Yavapai Co. for Robbery to a term of 10 years. Dated June 26. 1879. died Mch. 27. 1883.
Santo Morales. from Maricopa Co. for Manslaughter to a term of 3 yrs & 6 mos. Dated Oct. 23. 1881, Died Apr. 21. 1883
John Fleming, from Yavapai Co. for Grand Larceny to a term of 2 years, Dated Dec. 1. 1882, Killed by a bank falling upon him July 10. 1883.
Samuel Jacobs. from Pima Co. for Burglary to a term of 3 years Dated May 27. 1883, Died Aug. 9. 1883.
Daniel Moran, from Pima Co. for murder in the 2nd Degree to a term of 14 years, Dated Apr. 3. 1881 Died Aug. 16. 1883.
John A. Floyd, from Pinal Co. for Manslaughter to a term of 5 years, Dated Oct. 28. 1881. Died Aug. 22. 1883.

Discipline

The Discipline of the Prison has been strictly maintained, General good order has been Kept among the convicts without having to resort to severe measures in the enforcement of discipline. My utmost efforts have been to

maintain good discipline with the least possible punishment. To convicts whose conduct has been deserving every privilege consistent with good discipline and safety has been accorded. The large majority of convicts have readily responded to good treatment, and show they appreciate to the fullest extent all favors granted them. Some convicts have to be punished, but punishment is never imposed until after they are fully informed of the Rules and the consequences attending a breach of them.

The mode of punishment most frequently resorted to is confinement in the dark cell.

I believe the hope of reward is a greater incentive to good conduct than the fear of punishment, and the institution as far as can be should be made reformatory. It is my chief aim in the management of the convicts to inspire them with a feeling of respect as to their conduct, and before applying corporal punishment I endeavor to effect a reformation by moral suasion and to instil the belief that their good conduct is appreciated by the public who, upon their liberation will if they continue to do right be ready to assist them in all their good purposes. I mark the good effect this treatment has upon many of the convicts

who had believed themselves lost to all hope of regaining a standing among their fellow men.

The good time allowed by law on a term of imprisonment had very little if any restraining influences upon the behavior of the convicts. It is of very little importance to a convict when looking forward to several years imprisonment whether he will risk his good time in attempting to escape. The Goodwin Act as in vogue in California should be a law in this Territory.

I would suggest that some kind of mechanical labor be established here on a large scale that would be profitable to the Territory or in part pay the current Expenses of this institution, I find a desire among many of the convicts to acquire a knowledge of a trade; they appear to be anxious to learn something they can put to profit upon their liberation. If this desire could be exercised it would be in many cases be an incentive to reformation, and no doubt would reflect much credit upon the management of this institution. The number of Mechanics imprisoned is of a very small percentage compared with Laborers.

Gal. 4

Prison Library

I recommend that the Legislature make a fair appropriation for a Prison Library, also to provide for a Mechanics Library of several volumes, for the special use of convict Mechanics and those learning trades.

Every visitor to this institution pays .25¢ for the privilege of inspecting the Prison. This money is set aside, and will be used toward assisting in establishing a Prison Library. The amount so far realized from this source is $78.25

Guards.

Owing to the situation of the Prison the expense of guarding is not at all in proportion to the number of convicts. The banks of the Quarry constitute the walls of the Prison proper, and in blasting down these walls it must often happen that the prisoners can walk out if not prevented by the Guard; nor can permanent walls be constructed so long as the Quarry is in use. Hence, it requires the same number of Guards for seventy-five prisoners as it would to prevent escapes from among two hundred and fifty.

The Guards are vigilant, steady and ever watchful of the interests of the Prison. As a class they are to be relied upon in any emergency, and while Exercising vigilance constantly, under

19

directions received from time to time by the Superintendent, it must be borne in mind that notwithstanding all the rigidity of precaution to prevent escapes, still, it is fully within the bounds of possibility that escapes may occur. The ever active mind of the convict at work on his hope for liberty, and massed in sympathy with all confined, confronts itself with the vigilance of a few guard, and must of necessity overcome it occasionally, and result successfully.

Convict Edward Riley from Tarapaci Co. Jm. Robbery, Sentenced to a term of seven years, attempted to escape by climbing over the west embankment, a Guard detected him in the act and fired upon him lodging the contents of his shot gun into his back

Culinary

The prisoners food is good, clean and well cooked, and varied from day to day, and not in excess for men at hard work.

School

Prisoners that are excused by the Physician from hard work, on account of ill-health are assigned to light duty. Those that are qualified to teach act as instructors. As an illustration

of the benefit the convicts have derived from attending the school, I will cite one instance. Abe Smith (colored) from Maricopa Co, Sentenced to a term of 5 years., about a year ago did not know his alphabet, but today he can read, write and cypher.

In closing this Report, I may state, that it cannot be made to give an absolute idea of the peculiar surroundings of this institution, nor of the many disadvantages that the officers have to encounter in the complete execution of the duties assigned them. It would require a personal examination to convey a just idea of the many difficulties that the Prison Officials have to contend with in endeavoring to elevate this institution upon a basis that would render satisfaction to all.

Prison
21

Superintendents Report of Visitors
from June 20th to November 1st 1883.

Total number of visitors admitted,
from June 20th to November 1st 1883 ____ 100
Amount of money received, $26.00
Amount of money paid out ____
Our Rand from last report ____ $53.25
Total Cash on Hand, $ 78.25

Signed

Superintendent
Territorial Prison

Table showing Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged from November 1st 1882 to November 1st 1883

Months	Received by Commitment	Returned Convict Witnesses	Escapes Recaptured	Returned without being granted New Trial	Returned from Insane Asylum	United States Prisoners	Total Receipts	Discharged per Act and Restored	Discharged per Act	Taken out by Order of Court for New Trial	Taken out by Order of Court as Witnesses	Discharged by Order of Court	Discharged by Commutation	Pardoned by the Governor	Pardoned by the President	Died	Sent to Insane Asylum	U.S. Commissioners	Escaped	Total Discharged	Number of Prisoners on Hand at the Close of each Month	
1882.																						
November	8						8									1				1	November 1	79
December	13					3	16			1				1		1				3	December, 1	86
1883.																						
January														2					1	3	January, 1	99
February													1	2						3	February, 1	96
March																1				1	March, 1	93
April	4						4			1			1			1				3	April, 1	92
May	16		5				21												5	5	May, 1	93
June	9						9						5	2			2			9	June, 1	109
July													1				1			2	July, 1	109
August													2	3		3			1	9	August, 1	107
September	1						1						1	3						4	September 1	98
October	11					3	14						1	1						2	October, 1	94
Totals	62		5			6	73			2			12	14		7	3		7	45	Monthly Average	96 1/12

Note. Received 73 Discharged, 45 Increase from November 1st 1882 to Nov'r 1st 1883. 28.

23

Navajo

Number of Prisoners from each County

County	No	Per Cent	County	No	Per Cent
Apache	2		Mohave	6	
Cochise	10		Pima	30	
Gila	4		Pinal	7	
Graham			Yavapai	31	
Maricopa	16		Yuma		
			Totals	106	

Navajo 5

24 Kansas added

Nativity of Prisoners

Nativity U.S and Territories	No	Per Cent	Nativity	No	Per Cent
Alabama			New Jersey	1	
Arizona Territory	7		New Hampshire		
Arkansas	3		Ohio		
Alaska Territory			Oregon	1	
California	11		Pennsylvania	5	
Connecticut			Rhode Island		
Delaware			South Carolina	1	
Florida			Tennessee	1	
Georgia	1		Texas	1	
Illinois	1		Utah Territory	1	
Indiana	1		Vermont		
Iowa	2		Virginia	1	
Kansas			West Virginia		
Kentucky	7		Wisconsin	1	
Louisiana	1		District Columbia	2	
Maine			New Mexico		
Maryland			Washington Territory	1	
Michigan	1				
Mass	1				
Missouri	6				
Mississippi					
Nebraska	1				
New Hampshire					
New York	7				
Foreign			Foreign		

25

Austria	1		New Brunswick		
Australia			Peru		
British Columbia			Portugal		
China	1		Poland		
Canada			Prussia		
Chile			Saxony		
Denmark			South America		
England	2		Sweden & Norway	2	
France			Switzerland	1	
Finland			Holland		
Germany	3		Spain		
Greece			Sandwich Island		
Holland			Turkey		
Ireland	8		Wales		
Italy			West Indies		
Mexico	22		At Sea		
Nova Scotia					
			Totals	106	

26

Terms of Imprisonment.

Term	No	Terms	No
Six months	3	Ten years	6
One year	6	Eleven years	1
One and one quar years		Twelve years	2
One and one half years	1	Thirteen years	
One and two thirds years		Fourteen years	
Two years	12	Fifteen years	
Two and one Half years	3	Fifteen and one quar yrs	
Three years	4	Sixteen years	
Three and one quar yrs		Sexenteen years	
Three and one half yrs	3	Eighteen years	1
Three and two thirds years		Nineteen years	
Four years	6	Twenty years	3
Four and one Half years	1	Twenty one years	
Four and three quar yrs		Twenty one and one Half years	
Four and ten months	1	Twenty two years	
Five years	29	Twenty four years	
Five and one quar years		Twenty five years	2
Five and one Half years	4	Twenty seven and one half yrs	
Six years	7	Twenty eight years	
Six and a one Half years		Thirty years	
Seven years	4	Thirty four years	
Seven and one Half yrs		Forty years	
Seven and three quar yrs		Forty five years	
Eight years	2	Life	1
Eight and two third yrs			
Nine years			
Nine and one half yrs			
		Totals	106

27

Occupation of Prisoners when Received.

Occupation	No	Occupation	No
Bakers	2	Laborers	66
Boot Keeper	1	Lady	1
Blacksmiths	1	Miner	5
Butcher	1	Musician	1
Carpenters	4	Paper Hanger	1
Civil Engineer	1	Painters	3
Clair Patterner	1	Printers	1
Clerk	1	Printer and Miner	1
Harness maker	1	Rancheros	2
Farmers	2	Sailor	1
Horse shoer	1	Shoemaker	3
Horse Trainer	1	Saloon Keeper	1
Gas Fitter	1	Teamsters	2
		Total	106

28

Classification of Crimes

Crimes	No	Crimes	No
Arson	1	Grand Larceny	32
Arson & Burglary		House Breaking	
Attempt & to Com. Arson		Incest	
Assault to Kill Murder	8	Larceny	
Assault to Rape	2	Murder	1
Assault to Rob	3	Murder First Degree	
Asst to do great Bodily Injury	4	Murder Second Degree	11
Assault with Attempt to Ravish	1	Manslaughter	13
Attempt at Burglary		Misdemeanor	
Burglary	4	Perjury	
Counterfeiting		Rape	
Embezzlement		Robbery	18
Forgery	1	Robbery and Arson	
Grand Larceny & Rec U.S. Revenue	2	Robbing U.S. Mail	
Defrauding U.S. Revenue	1	Seduction	
Obtaining money by false pretenses	1	Setting Fire to Dwelling	2
Felony	1		
		Total	106

29

Yuma

Sec'y Gal's

Yuma. Arizona Ter-
November 1st. 1883

Capt. F. S. Ingalls
Superintendent
Arizona Territorial Prison
Sir:

I have the hono. to submit ~~the following report~~ of the Medical Department of the Prison.

I have been the Physician and Surgeon to the Prison since January 1st, therefore this report can cover but ten months time. During the ten months ending October 31st. 1883 there have been 176 cases of sickness. This includes only those who were excused from work and all who were so excused on account of sickness however slight the amount or short the time excused, and the number is probably larger than usual on account of two epidemics lasting only three or four days each; one of Catarrhal Fever 26 being attacked the same day and one of Cholera Morbus, 27 being attacked. The latter was followed by

several severe cases of Acute Dysentery
A great many of the prisoners are
suffering from some chronic disease,
the results of years of dissipation and
other vicious habits, whom long con-
finement has enfeebled, and who
are frequent applicants for medicines
and rest from work. [redacted]
of sudden change of life and habits
by being imprisoned, many I think
should addicted to the Habit of self
pollution, and others suffer from in-
voluntary seminal emissions. I am
often called upon to treat the latter
The new and unfinished condition
of the Prison precludes the possibility
of properly caring for the sick. The
necessity for Hospital accommodation
is sadly felt. Also owing to this un-
finished state, the Sewerage is imperfect
and the Prison sewage is deposited in
the river above the source of the water
supply and probably already taints
the water.
All of the above named causes, some
of which will in time be remedied,
have helped to swell the number
of the sick.

Of the 176 cases above reported 156 have been returned to duty, 3 sent to the Insane Asylum, 2 discharged (1 pardoned and 1 granted a new trial) while under treatment, 6 died and 9 remain under treatment.

Of the 3 sent to Insane Asylum 2 became insane since coming to the prison, but, from the history as far as I can learn it, and the character of the other case, I think he was insane when committed.

The 6 deaths were from the following causes viz: Accident, 1; Chronic Gastritis, 1; Consumption, 2; Dropsy 1 and Heat Exhaustion 1.

The death by accident was caused by the caving of a bank in which the man was working, the dirt and rocks falling on him, killing him instantly.

The case noted as Chronic Gastritis was quite obscure, I therefore made a Post-Mortem examination and found evidences of long standing inflammatory action. The lining membrane of the stomach was ulcerated and nearly destroyed; the Spleen was much enlarged and so completely rotten that it could be crushed to a

the fingers like partly decayed clotted blood, which it resembled; there was a tumor (probably cancerous) in the Duodenum near its commencement; the whole of the contents of the Abdominal cavity were agglutinated together and adherent to the Abdominal walls and Diaphragm at every point so firmly that it was impossible to separate them. The whole of this adherent mass was full of tuberculous deposits, there being thousands of little lumps of this matter about the size of grains of wheat. Between the Bladder and Rectum there was a bony deposit which divested of its covering membrane, was about the size of a small pea and very hard with a pearly appearance; The Lungs were infiltrated and breaking down. About four months befor death this man had an attack of intestinal obstruction which lasted several days and threatened life. The Autopsy in this case revealed a most remarkable condition, and one in which it seems almost miraculous that life could be so long sustained.

The death from Dropsy was that

23

of a Mexican who brought on his disease by eating soap, lime and other deleterious substances producing inflammation of the stomach and bowels, with great emaciation and finally Dropsy. I do not think he ate these things with suicidal intent, but presumably to make himself sick with a view to obtaining a pardon.

Ver[illegible]

There have been no cases of Malarial Origin except those who were exposed to its influences before being brought here, and these have very soon recovered from the effects of the poison

The Prison has been kept for the most part in good Sanitary condition, The food has been good, well prepared and in sufficient quantity.

The work the prisoners are required to do is beneficial to health, and no punishment has been inflicted which can be disapproved on Sanitary grounds.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to you and your immediate predecessor for the uniform kindness extended to me, and for the ready support you have given me in my efforts to relieve the sufferings of

those who have come under my professional care

Very Respectfully Your Obt. Svt.

W. H. Price M. D.

All of which is respectfully submitted

F. O Ingalls

Superintendent